

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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Charlotte, (N. C.) September 23, 1836.

[NO. 312.]

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
1836.	1	2	
23 Friday,	6 15 59		
24 Saturday,	6 25 58		
25 Sunday,	6 35 57		
26 Monday,	6 45 56		
27 Tuesday,	6 55 54		
28 Wednesday,	7 5 53		
29 Thursday,	8 5 52		

The Presbytery of Concord

WILL hold its semi-annual sessions at Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, commencing on the 2d Wednesday, (the 12th day) of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. SAM'L WILLIAMSON, Stated Clerk.

P. S. The Editors in Salisbury and Rutherfordton are requested to publish the above notice in their papers.

Attend to this before too late.

THE Mail for the North will be closed at 8 o'clock, A. M.,—for the South at 1 P. M. H. B. WILLIAMS.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the Southern Female Institute will commence on Monday the 3d of October ensuing. The terms will be as before established: no deduction made for absence, except when occasioned by sickness.

The Juvenile Department

For Boys under ten years of age will also be continued.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

Charlotte, Sept. 13, 1836.

B. N. O. WORRICK,

—BARBER,—

TAKES this method of informing the Gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Poladore Brickell, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various mysteries. He assures the public that he will keep as decent a Shop as has been kept in Charlotte heretofore, and he flatters himself that his work shall be done in a style and taste that shall merit another call.

Should any Gentlemen wish their wig, scratch or patch repaired, they can have them neatly done; and if the Ladies have any hair they wish worked up, it can be done in the neatest and latest style, and should they have Frizzots that they wish boiled and baked over, they can also be done in the first style.

Having travelled in several of the Northern Cities for the purpose of acquiring a complete knowledge of his business, he earnestly solicits a trial, and if in all cases his work is not done in better style and more to suit the physiognomy than has ever been in this place, then he will agree to deny the pole.

All Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Surgeon's Instruments can be put in good order. Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836.

Overseer Wanted.

WANTED, a young man that can come well recommended, to take charge of some working hands in the State of Mississippi. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately.

W. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday of the Superior Court, (1st instant,) a sorrel stud HORSE, four years old, 15 hands high, with a long light mane and tail—the mane worn off by the collar, a small white stripe on his nose, hind feet white. Any information about said horse, if left at the Printing Office, or sent to Ingram's P. O. will be thankfully received. JOHN OSBOURN.

Sept. 14, 1836.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, while attending the Superior Court, on Thursday night last, a bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, 16 hands high, 6 years old last spring—four of his colt's teeth he has never shed, and he has on the root of his tail a kernel about half the size of a hen's egg, with both hind feet white, the right hind leg about half white, and a blaze in his face, with saddle, bridle, and halter.—Any person taken up said horse and thief, or the horse alone will be liberally rewarded. Any information will be thankfully received if left at Capt. James R. Neely's tavern in Charlotte.

MATHEW WALLACE. (R. S.)

Sept. 6, 1836.

Don't be astonished when you see

THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, FOR SALE.

I AM now determined to sell my possessions in Charlotte before the 1st of December next, (if I can); and I am further determined to give the best bargain ever given in property of the same value. The stand is sufficiently known, and I think it unnecessary to speak of the patronage as it also is well known. Every thing is in good repair. Information for particulars given promptly, if requested. I will give a first rate trade in the fullest sense of the word, viz: in price, terms, &c. Try me if you are not satisfied about it, but you must be in good earnest when you either write or talk to me upon the subject—Jokes will be inadmissible. Should I fail in selling, depend upon it I will do my best to get all the custom I can—(and charge every body too.)

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, September, 1836.

Valuable TOWN Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 28th instant, his Dwelling House and Lot, situated three doors south of the Jail, on Main-street, on which is all the necessary out-buildings, suitable for a family. On the lot is a good spring. Also a large building suitable for a Shop of most any description of business, particularly for Cabinet or Carriage Making.

—ALSO—

On the same day, will be sold his Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Milch Cow and Calf, One Horse and a small wagon.

—ALSO—

His Turning Lathe and Shop Tools, the most of which are very valuable.

—ALSO—

A quantity of seasoned Lumber, consisting of Pine, Poplar, Maple, and Walnut, with a lot of the best Mahogany that could be procured in N. York, and well assorted.

—ALSO—

A quantity of new Furniture, consisting of Secretaries, Bookcases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and numerous other articles, among which is a very fine set of Mahogany Dining Tables.

Considering the situation of the House, together with the desirableness of the stand for business, he is warranted in saying that those who wish to make good purchases, had better call either before (for if an opportunity offers he will sell at private sale,) or on the day of sale, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1836.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately.

G. H. N.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD

July 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday night last, was supposed to be taken from my stable in Charlotte, a gray MARE, near five feet high, and about eight years old, pretty good looking, and in good working order, newly shod before (and if I recollect right) barefooted or nearly so behind. Any person giving me information of the said beast, so that I can get her again, shall be compensated for their trouble.

THOMAS P. LIGON.

Charlotte, Aug. 29, 1836.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, while attending Court in Charlotte, on the 29th inst., a sorrel STALLION, about 5 years old, 14½ hands high, long mane and tail, with a short fore-top, blazed face and white hind legs. Any person taking up said horse, or giving me information where I can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Providence Settlement, Aug 31, 1836.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Martin Van Buren opposed to Universal Suffrage.

Proceedings of the New York Convention.

—Proof positive and undeniable.

We extract the following from a volume, entitled "Report of the Proceeding and Debates of the Convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York, containing all official documents relating to the subject." The authority of this work will not be disputed by any one.

In page 134, we find the following:

"Mr. N. Sanford, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage, and the qualifications of persons to be elected, reported that the committee having considered the subject referred to them, recommended the following amendment to the constitution:

1. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State, six months next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one year preceding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money thereof, according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the militia of this State, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Members of the Assembly and all other officers, who are or may be elected by the people."

ON THE QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE.

Gen. Root observed, that he thought the report of the committee was in some respects objectionable. There was danger of extending the right of suffrage too far.—There was danger of extending to negroes; or in the polite language of the day, to coloured people. It was in his opinion inexpedient to admit strolling voters. With a view to prevent it, and to compel those to contribute to the support of the government, in which they claim to participate, and whose protection they receive, he would now move to strike out all that part of the first section of the report which follow the word "years," and to insert in lieu thereof an amendment, the principle of which he had previously suggested.

The amendment was thereupon read, as follows:

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this State, and for six months a resident in the town, county, or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have been, for the year next preceding, assessed, and shall have actually paid a tax, either to the State, county, or on the highways; or, being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in the militia of this State; and the sons of such citizens, being between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote in the town where they may then actually reside, for any elective officer in this State. But no person shall be allowed so to vote, who would not, if an able bodied man, and within the proper age prescribed by the laws of the United States, be liable to the performance of militia duty; unless exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State, on account of some public trust, or particular business, deemed by the legislative authority, to be specially beneficial to the United States, or this State, or unless he shall have paid, within the year next preceding his offering his vote, a fair equivalent in money, for his personal services and equipments; to be determined by the legislature, according to the estimated expense in time and equipments, of an ordinary able bodied and efficient militia man: Provided, That this prohibition shall not extend to any person above the age required by law for the performance of militia duty, who would have been liable to perform the same, or to pay an equivalent therefore, before arriving to that age.

In page 375, we read as follows:—

Gen. Tallmadge moved to strike out, "or on the highways."

Col. Young spoke in favor of this clause, against striking out.

Gen. Tallmadge was in favor of striking out, and of confining the qualification of votes to such as do military duty and PAY TAXES.

Col. Young replied, and was opposed to strike out.

Mr. VAN BUREN supported the motion for striking out. The PEOPLE WERE NOT PREPARED FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Gen. Root replied, that if the clause was stricken out, it would disfranchise a numerous class who ought to vote.

Col. Young remarked that the very men whom we now propose to disfranchise voted for the members of the Convention; and would they vote for a constitution, which excluded them from the right of suffrage?

Mr. Nelson spoke against the clause. If it passed, all the preceding qualifications

were unnecessary, as this was so wide as to embrace all—it granted UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Russell was against striking it out. It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollected a revolutionary soldier in his town, who was at the siege of Quebec, and another was at the storming of Stony Point, and neither would have a vote, if this motion prevailed.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention adjourned.

In page 276, we have the following proceedings:—

"THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1821.

Gen. Tallmadge withdrew his motion of yesterday to strike out the words "on the highways," and offered the following substitute:—"Or shall for six months next and immediately preceding the election, have rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of five dollars, and shall have been rated and paid a highway tax, either by labor or commutation."

Gen. Tallmadge explained, at some length, his views in making the motion he had yesterday submitted, to the committee. He took occasion to say that he was opposed to universal suffrage.

Gen. Root said the amendment of the gentleman from Dutchess was providing for the disfranchisement of a numerous class of citizens. The renting of tenements had become odious to the people, and led to many frauds.

Mr. VAN BUREN felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it, that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage. Mr. V. B. did not believe that there were twenty members of that committee, who, were the bare naked question of universal suffrage put to them, would vote in its favor; and he was very sure that its adoption was not expected, and would not meet the views of their constituents."

Mr. V. B. then replied to a statement made yesterday by his honorable and venerable friend from Erie, (Mr. Russell,) in relation to the exclusion of soldiers who had fought at Quebec and Stony Point, under the banners of Montgomery and Wayne. And he felt the necessity of doing this, because such cases, urged by such gentlemen as his honorable friend, were calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. But although a regard for them did honor to that gentleman, yet it was the duty of the Convention to guard against the admission of those impressions which sympathy in individual cases may excite. It was always dangerous to legislate upon the impulse of individual cases, where the law about to be enacted is to have a general operation.—With reference to the case of our soldiers, the people of this State and country had certainly redeemed themselves from the imputation that republics are ungrateful. With an honorable liberality, they had bestowed the military lands upon them; and to glad-den the evening of their days, had provided them with pensions. Few of these patriots were now living, and of that few, the number was yearly diminishing. In fifteen years, the grave will cover all those who now survived. Was it not then unwise to hazard a wholesome restrictive provision, lest in its operation it might affect these few individuals for a very short time? He would add no more. His duty would not permit him to say less.

One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of her rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it!!!

The discussion of the merits of this question was continued, up to page 282, when—

Gen. Tallmadge withdrew his motion, and substituted a motion to strike out "or on the highways."

The question on striking out was then taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Ayes 68.—Noes 48.

Mr. VAN BUREN voting with the ayes, to prevent "working on the highways," from being a qualification for a voter.

The motion was afterwards reconsidered, and laid on the table—and the Convention took up an amendment, offered by Mr. Wheeler, (in page 276) as a substitute for all that part of Gen. Root's amendment, after the word "county," in the 4th line. [See Root's amendment as above.]

Mr. Wheeler's amendment is as follows:—"And also every other male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been three years an inhabitant of this State, and for one year a resident in the town or city where he may offer his vote, (paupers and persons under guardianship

excepted.) Provided, that persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall not be considered as having obtained such residence, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military place in this State."

Here a debate ensued—and we read in page 284, as follows:

Mr. VAN BUREN occupied the floor for some time in expressing his sentiments decidedly against the amendment, and AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. We are hazarding every thing by going to such lengths in the amendments—the people would never sanction them.

Mr. Tompkins supported the amendment and thought too much alarm had been created by the bug-bear, universal suffrage.—Taxation as connected with representation, meant liability to taxation. How was it when no taxes were imposed in this State? Was there no representation? The property qualification had always been an odious feature in the constitution: and as it would bear away with it a vast proportion of the perjuries, slanders, &c. that had often disgraced our elections, he hoped it would be abolished.

Gen. Root supported the amendment. Much stress had been laid on taxation in the course of the debate. There might be a time when no State tax would be necessary. Such a state of things had existed, and it had been predicted would again exist when the grand canal was finished. Would gentlemen have no voters in such halcyon days?

Mr. Radcliff was for universal suffrage. Public sentiment called for it. Authorities cited from foreign writers, and precedents drawn from foreign governments, were wholly irrelevant—the people of this country, above all others were intelligent and virtuous—he was not afraid of them.

Mr. Rufus King said if any gentlemen had supposed him to be in favor of universal suffrage, as their language would seem to imply, they had grossly misapprehended his sentiments. In his view, such an extent of the elective privilege would be in the highest degree dangerous—no government, ancient or modern, could endure it.

The question on Mr. Wheeler's amendment was then taken by ayes and noes, (see page 287,) and decided in the negative—ayes 63, noes 55:

Rufus King, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Eliza Williams, and the other federalists, generally voting in the negative. (See page 287.)

An Editor in Mobile complains, and we think justly too, of the general high prices of all the necessaries and luxuries of life—among which he names the following articles viz:

Peaches, 16 for	1 00
Potatoes (Irish) per 100,	1 00
Do do "bushel,"	4 50
Turkeys, per pair,	12 00
Milk, per gallon,	1 00

Meat, he observes, is very high, but does not give the price; but fresh beef, we understand, is from 18 to 25 cents per lb.

These prices we think enormous, particularly in a country so famed, and justly too, for its productions as this—where, with proper attention, all the necessaries of life could be produced with less labor and more abundant, than perhaps any other country on the continent. Yet, we can inform our friend of the "Advertiser," that the people of Mobile are not the only ones that are laboring under the same difficulty—as the following prices in this place, will shew:

Corn, per bushel,	92 00
Fodder, per 100 lbs	2 00
Flour, per barrel,	15 00
Bacon, per cwt,	18 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl	18 00
Pork, mess,	35 00
Sugar, per cwt,	17 00
Coffee, " "	20 00

We name these as the leading articles, but every thing else, in the provision line, is generally in the same proportion.—Greensboro' Sentinel.

T. B. King, Esq. of Georgia is now at the North where he has succeeded in forming a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the construction of a rail road from Brunswick (some distance south of Darien) in Georgia to the Apalachicola river in Florida. A letter published in the States Right Sentinel of Augusta, referring to this project, says, "It will produce a revolution in the trade of the country, and make the coast of Georgia the depot for a large portion of the trade of the Mississippi." "It will bring N. York and N. Orleans within six days of each other."

Antidote against mice.—Mr. Mackdonald, of Scalps, in the Hebrides, having some time ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and the top of each of his stacks of grain, and they were raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, gathered near a brook in a neighboring field, and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and articles kept in store, and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.